

# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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No. 11

## Worn Out Ideals

NO tyranny is more oppressive and ruthless than the dominance of antiquated ideals. It was clinging to such conceptions of a vanished day that drove Jephthah to sacrifice his daughter and with the same relentlessness recently drove a Japanese naval leader to commit suicide when the London Naval Treaty was ratified.

It was a worn-out ideal that led Saul to condemn Jonathan to death because he had unknowingly eaten contrary to his father's vow. It was such an antiquated ideal of honor which led Alexander Hamilton to his untimely end at Weehawken. It was slavery to an archaic conception of their future kingdom which drove the Hebrew leaders to crucify their Messiah and later drove them to defiance of Rome. The same devotion to an outworn ideal drove the soldiers of General Pickett over the entrenchments of Gettysburg.

It was subserviency to the antiquated ideal of force which impelled William of Hohenzollern to find a place in the sun by war. It is still the same devotion to that crude idealism of the past that whips the nations of the world, staggering along the rugged way of progress, under the crushing burden of armaments, pensions and debts, while debts pile up, legitimate industry pines, and millions live on the edge of starvation.

It is this slavery to the ideal of dominance that is leading Japan to the violation of the Kellogg-Briand treaty, the League of Nations' Covenant and the integrity of Chinese territory.

**"And the truth shall  
make you free."**

JOHN 8:32

Subserviency to an archaic ideal of personal liberty is driving millions of our citizens to the futile struggle for the restoration of the throne of Gambrinus and Bacchus to

its place of parasitic prosperity.

Recently the same slavery has driven the President of the Navy League to openly challenge and almost insult the President of the United States because of the latter's attempt to balance the budget without increasing taxation.

As one has written in recent years  
"It is these outlived ideals that do the mischief.

They cumber the ground, they pollute the air,

They're rank; they're only fit to be plowed under

As fertilizer for the tree of life; Democracies' new goal."

Happy is that man who can scrutinize his ideals in the light of the present. Twice happy is he who can see them in the light of the future. Thrice blessed is he who can gladly change them for such as are ageless and abiding.

The present needs of humanity are crying out for deliverance from this thralldom of outworn ideals; of individual liberty to destroy and exploit; of the glory of domination by force; the nobility of war; the supreme value of things and the splendor of national isolation. They are senile, decrepit and antiquated every one of them.

Putting eternal realities into moral and spiritual ends and making them the Holy Grail of life; that alone will deliver us from this thralldom.

MONTGOMERY LEAGUE  
OF  
SOCIAL ROOM



# Financial Burdens of the World War and Armaments

THE World Disarmament Conference is to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, February 2, 1932. Practically all the nations of the world including United States and Russia will be represented at this conference. It is called to secure an agreement of the nations for the limitation and reduction of all kinds of armaments—land, sea and air. Its potentialities are tremendous. Whether the world will soon be plunged into another great war or will begin to tread the pathway of peace, humanly speaking, depends upon the outcome of the conference. A drastic and progressive reduction of armaments by the conference is demanded for many reasons, one of which is the tremendous financial burdens of war and armament.

## *Financial Burden of the World War*

It is impossible to realize the tremendous financial burdens imposed upon the nations by the world war. Benjamin Franklin truly said, "We pay for war in times of peace." What did the world war cost? It has been estimated that its total money cost for the period of its duration was \$186,000,000,000. Add to this the additional cost due to the destruction of property and the estimated money value of the 10,000,000 soldiers killed in the war which has been estimated at \$169,000,000,000, and its total cost for the period of its duration amounts to \$355,000,000,000. This is about equal to the total wealth of the United States.

Let us try to realize what it has cost the United States. Our public debt before the war was \$1,225,000,000. Following the close of the war it had mounted to \$25,482,000,000, an increase of over \$24,000,000,000. Each year this cost mounts. Up to June 30, 1930, its total money cost to the United States was \$36,873,908,499.36. Already we have paid out in interest on our war debt over \$10,000,000,000. Up to the end of 1930 the expense of caring for our world war veterans amounted to \$5,459,000,000. Some of its costs will continue for generations. Mr. Coolidge estimates that the final money cost of the war to the United States will be about \$100,000,000,000.

## *Cost to European Nations*

Its cost to European nations has been even greater. Before the world

war the national debt of France was \$6,346,000,000. At its close her debt had leaped to \$46,025,000,000—an increase of nearly \$40,000,000,000. Great Britain's public debt in 1913 was \$3,485,000,000. In 1920 it had risen to \$39,314,000,000—an increase of nearly \$36,000,000,000. Great Britain has been able to reduce this tremendous debt less than \$2,000,000,000. March 30, 1930 her debt stood at \$37,425,000,000. In February of this year Mr. Phillip Snowden, then Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that Great Britain had to raise each year by taxation the sum of \$1,750,000,000 to pay the interest on her war debt and to make a very small reduction of the principal, and that at the present rate of payment it would take 140 years to liquidate the debt. He also said it would take the whole time labor of 2,000,000 workers year in, year out, to produce the means to pay the annual cost of their debt service.

Germany sustained tremendous financial losses by the war. Her national wealth was reduced \$33,000,000,000. She had to obligate herself in the Treaty of Versailles to pay immense sums of money in reparations. She has already paid about \$2,250,000,000 of this amount but in order to do this she has borrowed from other nations about \$5,000,000,000, \$3,000,000,000 of this from American financiers. Under the Young Plan she agreed to pay over a period of 58 years, ending in 1988, the huge sum of \$27,641,942,820. Under this arrangement she would have had to pay \$427,164,060 this year had it not been for the Moratorium. The threatened financial collapse of Germany which led President Hoover to go to her aid by the Moratorium was due to reparations and other financial results of the war.

On account of the war the United States loaned vast sums of money to the allied nations of Europe. Most of this money is still owed to us. These war debts have been funded under the Young plan. In no case were the principal sums owed us by these fifteen nations reduced but in every case the interest rate was reduced. Italy pays 2/5 percent interest, France 1 2/3 percent, Britain slightly over 3 percent. Great Britain now owes us \$4,600,000,000, France \$4,025,000,000, Italy \$2,042,000,000 and the other European nations sums

ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$418,000,000. The total is \$11,565,093,885. If these sums are all paid with the interest, by 1988 the United States will have received over \$22,000,000,000. While there is no legal connection between Germany's payment of her reparation bills to the allied nations and the payment of the war debts of these nations to the United States, under the Young plan, the payments are so arranged that the allied nations pass on to the United States from 60 to 65 percent of what they receive from Germany thus relieving them of taxing their people to pay their war debts. In view of this and the further fact that European governments and people owe our government and the people of the United States about \$20,000,000,000, it is very evident why America is interested in the payment of the German reparations and in European financial conditions.

These are tremendous financial burdens upon the nations resulting directly from the world war. Its indirect financial results in upsetting the normal business relations of the world have resulted in equally great financial burdens, but upon this we cannot enter.

## *Burden of Armaments*

Greater even than this is the financial burden upon the nations due to the maintenance of vast armaments. We fought the world war to end war. But the world today is more of an armed camp than ever before. According to President Hoover, there are throughout the world today 5,500,000 actually under arms and 20,000,000 more reserves. This number, he says, greatly exceeds that of the pre-war period. He also says that the nations are now spending \$5,000,000,000 a year for armaments, an increase of 70 percent over that of the pre-war period.

In 1913 the total war strength of France was 3,000,000 men; today it is 6,298,429. Before the war Italy's was 1,200,000; now it is 5,964,764. Poland and Roumania each have a war strength of nearly 2,000,000; Czechoslovakia, 1,500,000 and Yugoslavia, 1,000,000. Britain is now spending annually on her fighting Services \$575,000,000. Add to this what she has to raise to meet the expense of past wars and it amounts to 75 percent of all her taxes. Notwithstanding



# "Too Much Territory"

"Until the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Constitution was composed *entirely* of restraints upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizens and *not restrictions* upon the citizens in favor of the government. That amendment was the *first experiment* in imposing constitutional prohibition upon the individual."

The above is a quotation from an address delivered before the Kiwanis Club of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by Attorney George Ross Hull of that city, formerly a Deputy Attorney General both of the state of Pennsylvania and of the United States. We give attention to this statement because it is in line with what a good many special pleaders for the repeal of the 18th Amendment are saying today, namely, that the Amendment is an alien and a misfit in the Constitution and for the sake of the symmetry and consistency of that great palladium of our liberties, should be removed by repeal.

Mr. Hull is no doubt a man of superior intelligence. He is doubtless familiar with the Constitution of the United States. In the light of some of its provisions just how he can make the above statement, we cannot understand. Perhaps he has taken the statement of some high legal authority on this matter and has

ing the fact that we are at peace with all nations and there is no likelihood of any nation attacking us, the United States is today spending on armaments more than any other nation in the world. Her army and navy expenditures this year amount to \$760,000,000. In this time of tremendous need we are spending more than \$2,000,000 a day on our army and navy. When our President asks our Navy to cut their budget for next year \$20,000,000, they raise a hue and cry and accuse him of "abysmal ignorance".

\$5,000,000,000 per year is a tremendous sum for the nations to spend on armaments in this time of unparalleled world distress. If it would give security against war, it might be worth it but it does not. Instead armaments incite to war. For forty years prior to 1914 the nations of Europe spent on armaments an average of \$1,000,000,000 per year.

The financial burdens of the world war and of national armaments are crushing the nations. The world is looking to the Disarmament Conference for relief. Pray and work for its success.

failed to study the Constitution in the light of the claim made in his statement. A studious perusal of the Constitution by any intelligent person will lead to the conclusion that Mr. Hull is entirely too inclusive in his statement. Space permits mention of only a part of the provisions of the Constitution which contradicts Mr. Hull's statement.

We first cite the 13th Amendment which affords an exact analogy to the 18th. It reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This Amendment certainly constitutionally restricted somebody's "liberty." Slavery had been a well established and widely recognized institution in the United States. Millions of human beings of the colored race were being held in bondage—bought, sold, owned and used as property—within the United States. The "liberty" thus to hold them in slavery was abolished by this Amendment. Whose liberty? Not the government's for it had not been in the slave business. But the "liberty" of many thousands of individual citizens who held some 4,000,000 colored people in bonds. This Amendment certainly imposed constitutional limitations upon their "liberty"—just as the 18th Amendment imposed constitutional limitations upon the "liberty" of those who, when it was enacted, were engaged in the manufacture, transportation, possession and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. How then can Mr. Hull say that "until the adoption of the 18th Amendment the Constitution was composed entirely of restraints upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizens and not restrictions upon the citizens in favor of the government."

If it should be claimed, as Mr. Hull claims in a letter to us, that the great purpose of the 13th Amendment was to secure the natural rights of citizens and therefore it is not to be classed with the 18th Amendment, our reply is that the same is true of the 18th Amendment. It was to protect the rights and liberties of many millions of individual citizens which the legalized traffic in alcoholic liquors always has and always will interfere with, that the Amendment was enacted. To mention one out of scores of these—the right of the people to travel the highways with that reasonable safety which is denied them by drinking and

drunken automobile drivers which inevitably results from the business of making and selling alcoholic poison to the people. Nor does the 18th Amendment in protecting the rights of citizens take away any natural right of any citizen any more than does the 13th Amendment. It was a special privilege not a natural right to own slaves. It was a special privilege not a natural right to engage in the making and selling of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Supreme Court of the United States so declared many years before we had national prohibition. So that in reality the 18th Amendment does not restrict any citizen in any natural right or real liberty. The analogy between these two amendments is in five directions:

1. Both are restraints upon property holdings and uses by inhabitants of the United States.

2. In both cases citizens were using the "liberty" to acquire and use property in a manner inimical to society.

3. In both cases the privilege of doing this was taken away by the positive prohibition of the Amendment.

4. In both instances the protection of the individual against the predatory use of a privilege, was the impelling motive.

5. In neither case is there any restraint put upon any inherent or constitutional right of any citizen.

We also cite from Article 1 Section 9, of the Constitution which reads: "No person holding any office of profit or trust under them (the United States) shall without the consent of Congress accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state." There is here no "restraint upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizen" but there is clearly a restraint upon certain citizens in favor of the government. So that in the light of this statement, "that the Constitution was composed entirely upon restraints upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizens and not restrictions on the citizens in favor of the government," is the opposite of the facts.

Again we cite from Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power . . . . . to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)



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gress of March 3, 1879.

## Shall the World

## Fight Japan

This question has disturbed many minds during the last month. Unless she goes to far greater lengths in trespass than she has, we think not. Making war upon her would be reverting to the past and while it might destroy her as a Pacific Ocean power and any further danger to the peace of the world it would set back the achievements of peace by many years.

A better course will be social, diplomatic and economic pressure applied universally and without violence until she comes to her senses. If in every nation the subjects of the Mikado, especially the official representatives, are made to feel that the world disapproves of the course of their nation, diplomatic relations are severed, trade in so far as the governments can control it diverted to other nations and the Japanese residents required either to renounce allegiance to Japan or go home and this policy continued until Japan is ready to observe her treaty obligations and international law, that time will soon come.

This course might mean the withdrawal of all Foreign missionaries for the time being and all commercial representatives from Japan. Both of which might prove to be an advantage in the better days to come, when they could return. But the worst thing that can happen to the peace machinery of the world is to let her take Manchuria as she took Korea twenty-five years ago. That would simply tempt her to try the same process on Shantung and the Philippines. The disapprobation of the World must descend upon the treaty violator today as evidently as it did in 1914, but it should be in a more

Christian way and we believe in a more effective way than that of war.

What It Is Costing the  
World

The League of Nations Year Book recently published the following report of the actual costs of the upkeep and new manufacture of armaments in 1930.

Government	Budget Expenditures
Argentina .....	\$ 50,331,281
Australia .....	18,419,702
Austria .....	14,507,320
Belgium .....	33,303,200
Bolivia .....	3,481,200
Brazil .....	55,005,920
Bulgaria .....	7,609,000
Canada .....	21,069,200
Chile .....	28,920,000
Colombia .....	6,452,000
Costa Rica .....	688,000
Cuba .....	12,031,000
Czecho-slovakia .....	51,189,000
Denmark .....	12,270,000
Dominican Republic ..	1,056,838
Ecuador .....	1,814,220
Egypt .....	10,471,318
Estonia .....	5,520,000
Finland .....	16,457,500
France .....	466,980,000
Germany .....	171,923,040
Great Britain .....	465,255,000
Greece .....	21,340,800
Guatemala .....	2,100,000
Haiti .....	1,157,920
Honduras .....	973,524
Hungary .....	20,220,000
India .....	211,587,622
Irish Free State .....	7,080,500
Italy .....	248,946,500
Japan .....	236,861,500
Latvia .....	7,860,000
Liberia .....	126,070
Lithuania .....	5,680,000
Luxemburg .....	277,200
Mexico .....	46,335,500
The Netherlands .....	30,880,000
New Zealand .....	3,496,150
Nicaragua .....	272,391
Norway .....	11,520,000
Panama .....	610,540
Paraguay .....	1,419,100
Persia .....	9,896,000
Peru .....	9,796,000
Poland .....	92,873,000
Portugal .....	16,379,640
Roumania .....	53,647,200
Salvador .....	2,195,600
Siam .....	9,526,950
Union of South Africa ..	4,906,891
Soviet Union .....	578,942,707
Spain .....	112,583,300
Sweden .....	39,750,000
Switzerland .....	19,660,000
Turkey .....	27,371,564
United States .....	707,425,000
Uruguay .....	8,638,000
Venezuela .....	6,090,400
Jugoslavia .....	50,458,000
Total .....	\$4,157,931,958

The two mental reactions that must come to one who in the midst of the present financial distress of the world are:

First,

"What fools these mortals be"

Second, Longfellows lines:

"Were half the power that fills the  
world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed  
on Camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind  
from error,  
There were no need of ar-  
senals and forts."

The Navy League and the  
Disarmament Conference

It is not difficult to imagine that the recent rather savage attack upon President Hoover on account of his economy program, by the president of the Navy League is the opening gun of their campaign against the coming Disarmament Conference which is to meet in London next February.

Their disappointment and chagrin at the Results of the Washington Conference was evident to all. This rose to the degree of hot wrath when the treaty formulated at the more recent London Convention was ratified. To think of having to endure another such a defeat is to them unbearable.

Evidently the findings of the Committee appointed by President Hoover to answer them, while it was certainly conclusive and to the point, will not settle the controversy. The Public will have to put on the gas masks of indifference and incredulity for the barage is coming. In Congress and out of it, in the magazines, correspondence columns and over the radio we shall be harassed by a deluge of "guns, armor, parity aircraft, carriers, ranges, tonnage, treaties, naval bases, ratios, types, heavy cruisers and light cruisers, cruising distances, humiliation, preparedness, danger, etc., etc.," to the end. All of which does not amount to a red cent if the other maritime nations reduce even measurably in proportion.

In the meantime every citizen who hopes for abiding peace, who has freed his mind of that hoary fallacy that preparedness promotes peace, who wants to get rid of the billion dollar tax burden these big navy and army people are trying to saddle on the people and who wants our friends among the nations to be rid of theirs also, will do well to advocate the coming Conference and the appointments of a delegation that is to represent us there composed of the ablest civilian leaders of the nation—persons who are committed to the principles and familiar with the pro-



grams that are basic for the achievement of enduring peace.

The delegation should be accompanied by technical advisers from the army and navy but they should not have voting power. There should be no representatives of the Navy league. These professionals and habitual navy boosters mused up the Geneva convention and revealed what the country must expect of them. The United States does not want a repetition of that fiasco.

## Strengthening the Foundations

To preserve the leaning tower of Pisa it has become necessary to build further concrete foundations beneath it in order to arrest its further inclination and prevent its ultimate ruin.

The peace machinery of the world, built up within the last thirteen years is in about the same condition. It has been constructed upon the assumption that each territorial sovereignty has a responsible government and is able to control its own people and fulfill its obligations to the world. This assumption has proven to be false. Our experience in Haiti and Nicaragua and our own difficulties in getting our own treaties ought to give us a hint of this condition. The difficulty between China and Russia a year ago points directly to shaky foundation, when the Nanking government was utterly powerless to control the Manchurian War Lord. The present Chinese-Japanese imbroglio presents the problem in its most acute form.

Neither government has been able to control its own armies. The Japanese military forces broke away from the civil authorities and began war on their own account. The Manchurian general, Man Chan Shan, usurped the civil authority and declared a state of war to exist. While the representatives of both nations at Geneva were protesting the pacific intentions of governments, their soldiers were carrying on an actual war. If both nations were able to govern themselves the problem would be simple but as neither seems to be able to do this the likelihood of an Oriental war of considerable magnitude seems impending.

The only apparent remedy is an international police force under the control of the League of Nations that may take possession of any portion of the earth's surface when government breaks down, until re-

On the surface it would seem that Japan were in honor bound to seek a peaceful settlement of her difficulties with China before invading Chinese territory. Whether her grievance be real or imaginary she has pledged herself in the Covenant of The League of Nations to submit causes of war to the arbitrament of that body before beginning hostilities. She has pledged herself in the World Court Protocol to go into court with these grievances before appealing to arms. In the Kellogg-Briand treaty she has bound herself not to resort to war as a means of settling international difficulties and in the Nine Power Pacific Treaty she has guaranteed the integrity of China's territory. Yet without a cause of war that is evident to the rest of the world she invades Manchuria. She timed that invasion to take advantage of both China's disorganized internal condition and the financial distress of Europe, the British Empire and the United States.

Every Christian nation today regards this as a dishonorable course. In the light of Christian ethics it is the depth of perfidy. But Pagan ethics are not Christian ethics. Japan's sense of responsibility to a

sponsible government can be organized and matters at issue can be adjudicated by the World Court.

Lawless elements know no restraints of honor or responsibility. The only way to control them is by force. That force, to avoid the semblance of selfish ambition must be exerted by the united world and by no one power or group of powers.

From the beginning it has been predicted that to be efficient the League of Nations must be so equipped. The isolationists and the backward looking devotees of the past have always thrown up their hands in horror at even the thought of such a super-government. They will have to get over such fits. The peace of the world will ultimately demand this strengthening of the foundations on which world peace can stand. Why not? Responsible governments, able to control their own realms and people would never be conscious of it. The Sandios and the Oriental War Lords would be the only ones to feel its power. Where civil war exists, international war is always a possibility.

higher power for her national conduct may have a semblance of existence in her Shintoism but in practice is not far removed from the dogma of Secularism which is, that what the state deems necessary for its welfare is right.

Should the Japanese care enough for the public sentiment of the world to attempt to justify her conduct her reply would probably be four propositions and a conclusion as follows.

1. Japan needs more territory for her growing population.
2. She is able to take it today.
3. Twenty years hence China will probably be strong enough to resist all encroachments and aggressions.
4. The Railroad difficulty and the sporadic outbursts of Chinese resentment at the presence of Japanese soldiers on Chinese soil are as good pretexts as she will ever have.

Therefore, it would be failure of patriotism and dishonor to allow the Christian notions of treaty honor to stand in the way of the growth of the empire. Christian nations did not observe this code of honor in 1914, so why should she in 1931.

This difference in the conception of national honor has two precedent illustrations. Japan seized upon Korea without any justification in international law or pretext that could have endured the scrutiny of a body like the World Court. She attacked and destroyed the Russian fleet before any declaration of war was made. Both in the eyes of the Christian world were considered acts of perfidy. Her nationalistic ethics seem to have justified both on the ground of her national necessity. Now she makes war on China without any declaration such as is required in international law, and without any attempt to fulfill her treaty obligations under the recent treaties to which she is a party.

This is simply another illustration of the difficulty of maintaining the standards of Christian ethics apart from the Christian philosophy of life and the Christian religion, with its divine sanctions. Japan is not a Christian nation and unless coerced by the pressure of Christian world sentiment will not act like a Christian nation in any crisis. China is probably a difficult neighbor to live with but nothing

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)



# Annual Business Meeting, Conference and Dinner

of the

## National Reform Association

Tuesday, December 1st, 1931

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Afternoon Session, Second Presbyterian Church, Eighth Street

2:00 P. M. Devotional Service

Leader: Rev. W. L. C. Samson, D.D.

2:15 P. M. Annual Business Meeting.

Rev. Hugh Leith, Vice President of the National Reform Association, presiding.  
Reports of departments, treasurer and president. Election of Directors.

3:30 P. M. Conference. Auspices of Woman's Auxiliary to the National Reform Association. Presiding, Mrs. S. K. Cunningham, President.

### THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Speakers: Rev. R. F. Galbreath, D.D., Bellevue, Pa.

Mrs. A. H. Bowman, Bellevue, Chairman Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania.

4:30 P. M. THE MOTION PICTURE PROBLEM

Speaker: Miss Maude Aldrich, Washington, D. C., Director of Department of Motion Pictures, National W.C.T.U.

5:00 P. M. Adjournment

DINNER, McCANN'S 6:30 P. M.\*

Diamond at Ferry

Toastmaster: Rev. R. A. Hutchison, D.D., LL.D.

Address Christian Standards in Civic Life

Rev. M. M. Pearce, D.D., President of Geneva College

Briefs The New Prohibition Newspaper

Mr. Wycliffe McCracken

Saving Our Sabbath

Mrs. Ella M. George, LL.D.

A Day for National Prayer

Rev. William Parsons, D.D.

Next Year's Prohibition Battles

Hon. J. W. Vickerman

Our Cause

Rev. R. H. Martin, D.D., President National Reform Association

9:00 P. M. Adjournment

\*Telephone or write Headquarters for reservations, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone, Atlantic 4091.

The President and Board of Directors of the National Reform Association extends to all members and friends of the Association a cordial invitation to attend the Association's annual meeting, conference and dinner. All who can attend the business session will be interested in the reports of the past year's work and the program to be presented for the coming year.

The Program Committee considers itself fortunate in securing the speakers for the conference and dinner. Dr. Galbreath, who speaks on "Disarmament," spent last summer in Europe, and is in great demand for addresses on this subject. Mrs. Bowman, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, who discusses another phase

of this subject is a most capable and earnest advocate of peace. She is not only chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation to prevent War of the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, but also chairman of the Cause and Cure of War Committee of Western Pennsylvania.

Miss Aldrich has studied the motion picture problem first-hand for many years. In her position as Vice President of the Federal Motion Picture Council of America and National Director of the Department of Motion Pictures of the W.C.T.U., and in speaking on this subject in every part of America, she has had unusual opportunities for wide and intimate knowledge of the whole subject. She is an excellent speaker and will have a great message. The Committee is equally fortunate in the speakers for the dinner program. A fine dinner will be served at \$1.00 per plate. All our friends within reach of Pittsburgh who possibly can will want to attend. Please write our office (209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.) or phone (Atlantic 4091) for reservations.

We ask for the cooperation of all our friends in securing a large attendance and making this our best annual meeting.

### Mrs. Shepard's Letter

In my November letter I wrote about the attack of the paper called "The New Era" upon the President of the Mormon church and his misuse of the funds of that organization. I am now giving a synopsis of President Heber J. Grant's reply to this attack. He made this address at the October Semi-annual Conference held in the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle. He says, "I do not know that the subject is worthy of my notice, and yet it has been suggested that it might be well to refer to the continued falsifying by some people who have been excommunicated from the church and are going around distributing papers and documents and publishing papers that are as full of lies as an egg is full of meat. I believe that the very best liars I have any acquaintance with are those who have been cut off from the church and cast out. They seem to be very active at the present time, making statements that our property is being mortgaged, etc., notwithstanding the fact that there is no church property mortgaged."

"These people talk about the funds of the church having been used for individual benefit, and so on, so I hear. It is only fair to say



that I have never read what they publish in the 'New Era.' It would be more properly named 'Regular Liar' instead of the 'New Era.' I have heard that a lie can travel round the world while truth is getting out of bed, but nevertheless truth eventually overtakes the lie. The fact remains that the church has loaned some money to the Sugar Company and it has taken a mortgage for that money, and the loan is well secured. The fact remains that in helping the Sugar Company the church is helping itself, because the first beet sugar factory ever built with American machinery was built at Lehi, Utah, and the church used its credit and borrowed the money to help build it. The church is the principal stockholder in the Utah - Idaho Sugar Company and by lending it some money and taking security on real estate, it is simply protecting its own property."

It seems to me as a judge from the outside that this Mormon president has practically admitted doing the very thing which the "New Era" has said he was doing. President Grant is always ready and willing to call the other fellow the liar, but objects strenuously if any one applies that term to him. In his further explanation of the "New Era" attack he spoke of how the church went into the sugar business to assist the farmers to raise a more varied crop and the idea of the whole thing was for individual profit and not for the special benefit of the church or for its men who are in the leadership. He felt, he said, called upon to make this explanation.

I feel certain that the attack by the "New Era" editors has gone deeply into the vitals of the Mormon hierarchy. President Grant had to expend some of his venom, too, upon the people who otherwise criticize the church and so remarked, "About a year ago I delivered a sermon in which I referred to the fact that some people had said that if the Mormons would only do away with Joseph Smith and his prophecies, they might now really, with the progress they are making, be counted in the Christian family. Inasmuch as the church to which we belong, is 'the Church of Jesus Christ' established by the Savior Himself through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith, I do not think we need to worry about being admitted into the various Christian denominations. The moment any individual shall lose faith

in the Divine Mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith that minute they are not entitled to be called 'Latter Day Saints.' The whole foundation of the church rests firmly upon the inspiration of the living God through Joseph Smith, the Prophet. He was the instrument in the hands of God of restoring again to the earth the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, the plan of life and salvation."

I meet so many people who have the idea that the Mormon Church, if polygamy were removed, is very much like any Protestant denomination. I think the reasoning mind will at once see by these excerpts from President Grant's "My Last Public Address" that "the church" has no desire to affiliate with any Christian denomination and we surely could never admit them into the Christian Church with the belief they have in Joseph Smith.

The work of the Mormon Church here in California seems to be gaining ground as I am told that over eight hundred persons have been admitted to the Los Angeles church. Little has been done here to inform the unwary about the subtle, constant work of the missionaries. The activities of the

church are great and many business men who are Christian men are tied up with the many ramifications of the church in business. We are hoping we may be the instrument in God's hand in carrying an enlightening message to those who desire to know the truth and if they know the truth, it will of a surety make them free. I shall be glad to hear from my friends everywhere and you can reach me at 2256 Cambridge Street, Los Angeles, California, during the winter. Pray for me that I may "carry on."

### To A Nine-Inch Gun

Whether your shell hits the target or not,  
Your cost is five hundred dollars a shot.  
You think of noise and flame and power,  
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour  
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed  
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.  
Silence, a million hungry men  
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

—McCarthy.

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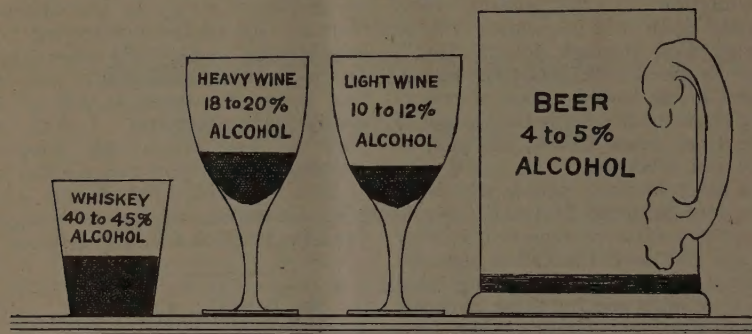
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# The Case Against Beer

## In the Following Diagram



The size of the glasses shows the relative amount of liquor consumed in a drink. (In common saloon practice there was some variation. The advantage is given to the heavier liquors in this diagram).

The dark shaded area shows the proportion of absolute alcohol consumed in a drink of liquor.

### A Glass of Liquor Contains

Beer, 12 oz. or 96 tablespoonfuls, 3.8 to 4.8 tablespoonfuls absolute alcohol.

Light wine, 3 oz. or 24 tablespoonfuls, 2.4 to 2.9 tablespoonfuls absolute alcohol.

Heavy wine, 3 oz. or 24 tablespoonfuls, 4.3 to 4.8 tablespoonfuls absolute alcohol.

Whiskey, 1½ oz. or 12 tablespoonfuls, 4.8 to 5.4 tablespoonfuls absolute alcohol.

The drinker who takes a glass of beer gets about as much absolute alcohol as the one who drinks a glass of whiskey and a half more than the one who drinks a glass of light wine.

It is the alcohol in these beverages that does the damage. All reputable scientists declare it to be a poison.

The last year of the legalized liquor traffic there was consumed in the United States:

42,000,000 gallons of wine

170,000,000 gallons of distilled liquor

2,000,000,000 gallons of beer

To again legalize beer would bring back over 90% of the former traffic in intoxicating liquors.

### The Indictment Against Beer

1. As much alcohol was consumed in this form of drink as in all others combined.
2. Beer, or wine, usually sets up the habit, or craving for alcohol.

3. These lighter drinks perpetuate this craving.

4. More sickness is caused by the use of beer than of whiskey.

5. Under the free sale of beer, more drunkenness of the kind that is dangerous to this automotive age, would be caused by the drinking of beer than any other form of liquor.

### Conclusion

The plea for the return of the licensed traffic in beer has no basis in truth or reason. It is made only because brewers and beer drinkers think they can fool enough voters into believing beer comparatively harmless to enable them to get it back.

### Christian and Pagan Honor

(Continued from page 5)

she had done would justify in the court of Christian ethics Japan's present course.

There is one argument that can safely be drawn from this situation. If the United States had been a member of the League of Nations, as she ought to have been, and of the World Court, as she should be, this difficulty would more than probably be in the World Court for adjudication today, instead of on the battle fields of Manchuria. How soon the United States will awaken to a sense of her responsibility it is difficult to say. Signs are not wanting to indicate that the remnant of Senator Lodge's wrecking crew are losing their hold on the popular imagination. It is to be hoped that this is true.

This difference in the standards of conscience must be confronted frankly in any and every effort to manipulate the machinery of peace. The only hope for it ultimately is for nominally Christian nations to perfect the Christianity of states

and then project it into international relations and keep it there by every force and art of peace.

### "Too Much Territory"

(Continued from page 3)

Again we ask in what way does the above place restraints upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizens? But it does provide for the government's placing restraints upon the liberties of citizens in the matter of counterfeiting, piracies, etc. True, it is not a direct constitutional restraint such as we have in the 13th and 18th Amendment. But while it does not require Congress to impose restraints, it does empower it to do so and with the knowledge that Congress would exercise this power, as it did.

We are reminded of a story. A man asserted that he could lick anybody in the court house. His challenge was accepted and in the fight that followed, he won. Becoming bolder, he declared that he could lick any man in town. A second fight followed in which he also won. Becoming still bolder, he declared he could thrash any man in the country. His challenge was accepted and in the fight that followed he was thoroughly worsted. When he was able to pull himself together and get his breath he was heard to say, "I took in a little too much territory that last time."

If Mr. Hull had qualified his statement by saying that until the enactment of the 18th Amendment, the Constitution was largely composed of restraints upon the government in the interests of the liberty of individual citizens, he might be able to defend his declaration but when he said that until the enactment of this Amendment "the Constitution was composed entirely of restraints upon the government in favor of the liberty of the citizens and not restrictions upon the citizens in favor of the government," he took in too much ground.

It is especially unfair for members of the legal profession to make such assertions which wet propagandists use to break down respect for the 18th Amendment and secure its repeal.

The 18th Amendment is perfectly consistent with the rest of the Constitution, is one in spirit with it in protecting the inherent rights of the citizens against predatory infringements upon them by other citizens; it was correctly and deliberately adopted after a half century of intense discussion and has been upheld as valid in every particular, nearly a score of times, by the Supreme Court, since its adoption.